

The Holt County Sentinel.

40TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1904.

NUMBER 3



JUNE
S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30

Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Postoffice, Oregon, Mo.

MAILS DEPART:
7:20 a. m. For Omaha and intermediate points, and all points north, east and west.
12:10 p. m. For all points north, south, east and west, except Tarkio and Villisca branches.
3:45 a. m. For St. Joseph and intermediate points.
3:30 p. m. For New Point only.
10:00 a. m. Helwig supplied by Rural Carrier, Route No. 2.
4:25 p. m. For Villisca, north, mail to all points north, east, south and west, except intermediate between Forest City and St. Joseph.
MAILS ARRIVE:
8:50 a. m. Omaha—Mails from all points, north, east, south and west.
10:20 a. m. Villisca and Tarkio Valley branches. Mails from north east, south and west.
11:30 a. m. From New Point only.
3:15 p. m. Main line K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. Mails from all points, north, south, east and west.
6:00 p. m. From St. Joseph.
10:00 a. m. Rural Route No. 2, leaves. Returns at 4:00 p. m.
10:00 a. m. Rural Route, No. 1, leaves. Returns, 4:00 p. m.
9:45 a. m. Rural Route, No. 3, leaves. Returns at 4:00 p. m.
Mails are made up promptly 15 minutes before departing time.
New Point mail arrives and departs daily except Sunday.
Mail to Fortescue, Rulo and points on the B. & M. in Nebraska within 100 miles of this office, should be mailed before 8:45 a. m. in order to reach its destination the same day.
Mails for main line of K. O., St. Joe. & C. B. north and south, are made up and depart at the same time.

Getting Together.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, by an overwhelming vote on Friday last, at Buffalo, N. Y., adopted the report of the committee on union with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The resolutions adopted, included not only favorable action on the report, but recommended certain other steps to be taken to secure the union of the churches and to make plain the position of the church. The question of proposed basis of union will now go to the presbyteries of the general assembly. If it is approved by a vote of two-thirds of them, the necessary steps will be taken at the next general assembly to effect the union.
The announcement of the result was received with great cheering.
The vote was taken on the following propositions, on motion of Dr. James D. Moffat:
Shall the report of the joint committee be adopted?
That the question of basis of union be sent down to the presbyteries before April, 1905, for action. The union shall be effected on the doctrinal basis of the confession of faith of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America as revised in 1903, and of its other doctrinal and ecclesiastical standards, and the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged as the inspired word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice.
That the report of the presbyteries shall be submitted to the general assembly in 1905 and if approved by a two-third vote the necessary steps shall be taken, if the way be clear, to complete this union.

They Stand Pat.

By the decisive yea and nay vote of 441 to 188, the Methodist general conference on Friday last, decided not to make any change in the church discipline in the matter of prohibited amusements. The question is one which agitated the minds of the delegates perhaps more than any other single problem that has been before it. The church at large took a wide interest in the subject of the proposed striking out of some of the prohibited amusements from the discipline. There were two reports. The majority and minority. The majority report was as follows:
"Your committee declines to recommend the striking out of the specified amusements from paragraph 248 of the discipline.
"It recommends the following paragraph be inserted in the discipline under the chapter on special advice:
"Amusements—improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of the religious life and fruitful causes of spiritual decline.
"Some amusements in common use are also positively demoralizing and furnish the first easy steps to the total loss of character. We, therefore, look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements and lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty, particularly against theatre going, dancing and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling; all of which have been found to be antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness, especially pernicious to youth.
"We affectionately admonish all our people to make their amusements the subjects of careful thought and frequent prayer, to study the subject of amusements in the light of their tendencies, and to be scrupulously careful in this matter, to set no injurious example. We adjure them to remember that the question for a Christian must often be, not whether a certain course of action is positively immoral, but whether it will dull the spiritual life and be an unwise example. We deem it our bounden duty to summon the whole church to apply a thoughtful and instructed conscience to amusements and not to leave them to accident or passion, and we affectionately advise and beseech every member of the church absolutely to avoid the taking of such diversion as cannot be used in the name of the Lord."
—Little Agnes Schulte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schulte, entertained quite a number of her little friends, Saturday afternoon of last week, the occasion being her birthday. Games were played of various kinds, but the fishing pond seemed to take best. Each little guest fished over a stretched sheet and each one received something on the end of the string. Agnes was assisted in entertaining by Mary Hostetter and Mary Price. Good things to eat were served and a good time enjoyed. Agnes received many nice little remembrances from her little friends.
—Miss Kate Greene is home from St. Joseph on a short visit.

Memorial Day Observance.

Decoration Day dawned bright and fair and it seemed nature herself sought to pay tribute to the honored dead. The cheerful attitude of the gray-haired veterans, the roll of the drums, filled the souls of every patriotic being. How appropriate that we should at least once a year assemble to honor the nation's dead by garlanding their graves with beautiful flowers. What more appropriate tribute of respect could we pay them? They fell in the battle for liberty. Their names should shine as the stars.
What a sad and yet withal proud feeling comes over one on such an occasion! Sad, because so many of our best and bravest sleep the untimely sleep of a soldier slain in defense of his principles. Proud, because to-day we meet with one common purpose of doing honor to our heroic dead by covering over the graves of friend and foe alike with beautiful flowers, not because they were friend and foe, but because they were brothers and Americans.
On Sunday, the services were held at the M. E. church in the morning, and while the weather was unfavorable, there was a goodly audience present, and some 30 veterans present. Rev. H. E. Bower, of the Evangelical Association, delivered the sermon. He took for his text, St. John, 15:13. He took for his theme, "Life Sacrificed for the Preservation of Life." Sacrifice was a law of all life. Through the gradations of life from the lower to the higher forms this law prevails. He divided sacrifices into two classes. The latter being of the willing class, or the higher order of sacrifices. To this belongs the sacrifices of the heroes who saved the nation's life and maintained its integrity in the hour of peril—who gave their life or were willing to give that the nation might live. The culmination of this class of sacrifices found in the sacrifice of Christ on Calvary, where the God-man gave his life willingly for a ransom for this sinful race. The benefits of the sacrifice made by the heroes of the civil war were the preservation of the union; the removal of the dark blot of slavery; the inseparableness of the union duly emphasized; made us the greatest nation under the sun. The high appreciation in which we should hold the sacrifice made in the days of the rebellion. The higher appreciation we should have of the sacrifice made by the Saviour of the world on Calvary. A lack of appreciation of the benefits of the sacrifice made by the soldiers who by giving their life to save the nation, is culpable; more culpable is it to repudiate the benefits of Christ's sacrifice.
On Monday the veterans met at the office of F. S. Roetstock, where a committee of ladies had received and prepared the flowers in suitable shape for decorating purposes, and after supplying each of the comrades with bouquets, the line was formed and headed with a drum corps and the national colors proceeded to the graveyard, where each comrade decorated the grave assigned him. The following is the roster of the dead whose graves were decorated:
GRAVES.
Joseph Evans, Geo. Seeman, Fred Seeman, L. H. Edwards, J. McKnight, H. Soper, S. W. Morrison, A. Goslin, Chas. Keller, M. Pendergast, Josiah Carroll, L. R. Knowles, R. D. Markland, J. B. Curry, A. J. Castle, Moses Bennett, Jacob Harmon, E. Bridge, E. Benson, Christ Meyer, H. J. Phelps, Wm. Ball, Robt. Cheesney, Robt. Coleman, Wm. Meyer, Levi Crouser, E. P. Hostetter, A. C. Ware, W. B. Foster, J. W. Mapel, S. P. Dooley, Geo. Huiatt, V. L. Allen, J. L. Brown, E. L. Allen, W. R. Vining, E. P. Allen, C. Balfrey, H. B. Gaddis, D. Colwell, Ed. Morgan, H. J. Philips, Jack Hayes, Herman Watson, Cyrus Philbrick.
DECORATOR.
F. S. Roetstock, Wm. Opel, H. E. Denny, C. Leverich, Dan. Kunkel, Alex. Reel, D. Zachman, D. W. Thuma, J. T. Howell, A. Weigle, John Jones, F. S. Morgan, Thos. Frye, Hugh Biggs, A. L. Caskey, G. W. Cummins, Fred Markt, H. E. Peret, M. Baum, Jno. Ingram, E. M. Norris, F. Sutton, E. Wickham, A. H. Greene, Geo. Adolph, Jacob King, Wm. Morris, M. D. Walker, Phil. Rush, Wm. Beal, T. C. Fuller, J. B. McDonald, D. P. Smallwood, E. W. Headley, Robt. Montgomery, W. E. Simmons, S. M. Stout, Wm. Turnham, Geo. Hibbard, Alf Gentry, Dan Burrier, Gus Waegle, George Bartlett, Jacob Markt, Albert Roetstock.
Doubtless there were some graves not decorated. This is not the fault of the surviving veterans, but because of the indifference of the relatives and friends

in not notifying the committee in charge, and also their failure to mark the graves. Any one knowing the location of the grave of any old soldier; the company and regiment in which he was a member, is requested to leave the same at this office.

After completing the work of strewing the flowers, the column returned to its headquarters, where they "broke ranks," until after the noon hour.

At 2 o'clock they assembled at the court house park, and marched to the M. E. church, where an excellent program was presented. The church for both services had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The back ground of the rostrum was hung with large flags and here and there were the G. A. R. guidons. On each side of the pulpit was a statue of the old army musket, and suspend, I from the bayonets were the old "U. S." cartridge box and belt. Around the walls were large engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, McKinley, Garfield, Logan, Sheridan and others. The work of decorating fell to Comrades Montgomery and Biggs, and their work was admirably done.

The exercises at the church consisted of short speeches from R. S. McFarland and Brock, and Messrs. Geo. Hibbard, Arthur Petree, D. P. Dobyns and Robt. Montgomery, interspersed by most excellent vocal music. The speeches were all appropriate to the occasion, and were well received by the large audience, largely made up of ladies—the business men were too busy to attend—in fact every business house should close for one hour during the exercises; it is a national holiday, and not one penny would be lost to the business man during that hour.

The veterans feel grateful to the gentlemen and ladies furnishing the music; the ladies who constituted the flower committee; the young lads for furnishing the martial music; to Rev. Bower for his excellent sermon, and to each and every individual who contributed in any way toward making the occasion so successful.

Immediately following the exercises, Albert Roetstock was chosen quartermaster and D. P. Dobyns, commander.

On to Port Arthur.

The bloodiest of the battles on land or sea fought thus far in the Russian-Japanese war, probably is that which resulted in the occupation of Kin Chow, the storming of Nan Shan heights and the beginning of the last stage of the advance on Port Arthur by the Japanese army. The Mikado's force was victorious and military critics consider the victory one of the most remarkable in history, the fort being at a great height and provided with all modern defenses.

The achievement cost thousands of lives on both sides, for according to all accounts, the fight was the most desperate possible, covering five days and ending in a last terrible assault. The Japanese are said to have lost 3,500 men and the Russians 2,000. As matters stand the details all come by way of Tokio. Whereas a week ago conditions looked bad for the Japs, today Okee's army is within a few miles of Port Arthur, with a blockade of the whole Liao Tung peninsula. The Japs captured some sixty pieces of artillery.

With this victory the investment of Port Arthur has practically begun. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese will try to starve Port Arthur out or to take it by assault. The former seems improbable, for they certainly do not want to keep Kuroki's army lying idle for a month or two, and it seems sure it is to remain idle until Port Arthur is taken. To carry the fortifications of Port Arthur by storm may seem an impossible task. But we must remember that the fortifications are not so strong at the landward as at the seaward side of that place. If at Nan Shan they could face a deadly rifle and cannon fire; drive the Russians out of their intrenchments at the point of the bayonet and capture sixty guns, it would be rash to say what they cannot do at Port Arthur.

—Among the successful candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree at Vassar college is Miss Ethel, daughter of Edwin A. Welty, of this city. She is one of only four Missourians in the graduating class, and she receives her diploma with the highest honors. The young lady graduated from the St. Joseph High school, and after an extended European trip, entered Vassar, where she now finishes high up in her class. Her father left last week to be present at the formal conferring of the degrees, which will take place on the 14th instant. After the commencement exercises are over, Mr. Welty, wife and daughter, will visit in Pittsburg and Reading, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, returning by way of St. Louis, where they will spend some time at the fair.

—Elliott Kurts received a severe kick in the face, last Saturday, May 29, by a young colt. There was sufficient force back of it to cut through to the bone.

Some Enumerations.

Last week we gave a brief mention of the enumeration of the special school districts, as had been returned to our county clerk by the various clerks. In this issue we will give the enumeration and estimates of several of the larger rural districts.

There are forty-five boys and forty-two girls in the Forbes district. George Sipes has the largest family—five children, and they all wear petticoats. They require \$500 to pay their teachers and \$150 to pay incidental expenses. They will have to raise \$300 to run their school eight months and a levy of 30 cents will do it. Wm. M. Price was the clerk and made the enumeration, but has died since then. The enumeration shows a gain of two over that of one year ago. The valuation of the district last year was \$49,110. In 1895 it was \$51,117.

Oak Grove shows a heavy loss as compared with last year. This year they report seventy-four children—thirty-nine boys and thirty-five girls. One year ago the enumeration was eighty-eight. Louis Dick has the largest family—three boys and four girls. James Sipes is a close second, with four boys and two girls. It requires \$300 to pay the teachers and \$60 for incidentals. They will have to raise \$160 by levy, and a 60c levy will accomplish it in order to have a seven months' school. The valuation of the district last year was \$29,920. In 1895 it was \$22,030.

Richville shows a gain of seven over last year. This year they have forty-seven boys and forty girls, a total of eighty-seven. Berry Sisk has the largest family—five and all are boys. They ask for \$325 to pay teachers, and \$200 for incidentals. With a 15c levy they will raise \$65, which will enable them to have a seven months' school in addition to that already on hand. The valuation of the district last year was \$63,700. In 1895 it was \$52,810.

New Point shows a loss of three as compared with one year ago. This year the clerk reports twenty-six boys and twenty-nine girls, a total of fifty-five. John Acton and Wm. Kneal, each have six children; the former has three boys and three girls and the latter two boys and four girls. They will have an eight months' school, and will have to raise \$650 by taxation at a 25 cent levy. It will require \$720 for teacher's wages and \$200 for incidentals. The valuation of the district in 1903 was \$110,050 and in 1895 it was \$109,910. Since enumeration was taken, Mr. Kneale has removed to Hickory township, near New Point.

Kimsey district shows a loss of fifteen as compared with one year ago. This year the enumeration shows thirty boys and twenty-seven girls, a total of fifty-seven. Robert Richey has a family of five—two boys and three girls. They report \$440 on hand and ask for \$210 additional, and a levy of 50 cents will raise this amount, as it requires \$400 to pay their teacher and \$250 for incidentals, to conduct an eight months' school. The valuation of the district last year was \$39,970 and in 1895 it was \$42,265.

Benton also loses heavily. In 1903, their enumeration showed a total of eighty, while this year they report a total of sixty-three—thirty-five boys and twenty-eight girls. Mary Redd has the largest family—five boys and two girls. To have an eight months' school, it will require \$290 additional, and a levy of 80 cents, \$400 will be needed to pay the teacher, and \$150 for incidentals. Last year the valuation of the district was assessed at \$54,350; in 1895 it was \$53,800.

Idlewild also shows a large loss—eighteen. This year they report twenty-eight boys and twenty-two girls, a total of fifty. P. Wiseman has the largest family—five boys and two girls. They will have a nine months' school, requiring \$450 to pay teacher and \$75 for incidentals. They need \$155 additional to what they have on hand, and to raise this sum a 40-cent levy will be made. Last year the district valuation was \$54,740; in 1895 it was \$42,145.

The Walker district shows a loss of nineteen as compared with 1903. This year they report thirty-six boys and thirty-two girls. H. Alexander has the banner family—four girls and two boys. They will need \$400 to pay teacher and \$160 for incidentals, and a levy of 15c only will be needed to raise a "sufficiency" to run the school for eight months. The valuation in 1903 was \$46,740 and in 1895 it was \$55,245.

Kelo shows the heaviest loss in the enumeration—a loss of twenty-five as compared with last year. This year they report thirty-eight boys and twenty-eight girls, a total of sixty-six. D. S. Yount is entitled to the blue ribbon; he reports seven boys and one girl—and this lone girl must be one of the happiest of mortals in that "neck of the woods"—seven big, loyal brothers to love and cherish her; to protect her, and to see that she has a good, jolly time. Here is our hand, Brother Yount, and may you never grow weary in well-doing. In addition to what cash they have on hand, they will need \$455 to run an

eight months' school, \$615 will be needed to pay their teachers and \$130 for incidentals. A 65-cent levy will do this. The district valuation was \$68,700 in 1903, and \$55,610 in 1895.

The Star district has thirty-three boys and thirty-seven girls, a total of seventy as compared with a total of seventy-two one year ago. Chris. Lawrence and John Bunch have each three boys and two girls. The valuation of the district in 1895 was \$62,595 and in 1903 it was \$70,970. A 50 cent levy will be required this year to raise \$311 additional. It will require \$140 to pay their teacher and \$70 for incidentals.

The County's Financial Condition.

Our people are certainly fortunate in having a county court composed of such careful, painstaking and conservative set of men as Judges Wehrli, Allen and Pullen, and to our mind Messrs. Allen and Pullen should be continued as the district judges. Judge Wehrli, our presiding judge, continues on the bench for another two years.

In our last week's issue appeared the annual exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of our county for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1904, and every taxpayer of our county should carefully peruse it; from it he will learn every feature and detail of the county's fiscal affairs, which is so explicitly presented by County Clerk Welty, that any one may readily learn from whence the revenue comes and for what purposes it is expended.

He will learn that Holt county has no bonded indebtedness whatever, and that our excellent and careful county court has kept its expenditures within its revenue, and with but one exception the various funds show a healthy balance to its credit—the one exception being the road and bridge fund, which was overdrawn the trifling sum of \$50.37. He will learn that the total county revenue was \$35,144. He will learn that \$13,506 constituted the special road and bridge fund, of which \$13,475 was expended, making a total expenditure on account of road and bridges in the county during the year \$18,017. He will learn that the fees of the county clerk's office not only paid the clerk and deputy salary, but \$613.59 in excess, which was turned into the treasury. He will see that it requires \$3,184 to pay for the county's insane, which is more than the total expended for the insane and poor fifteen years ago. The total expended on account of the farm was \$1,493 and \$583 was the value from the farm; the increase in the farm property—stock implements, etc., was \$494, and this added to the sales bring the total up to \$1,077.94. When this is deducted from the gross expenditures of \$1,493 it means that it has cost the county the net sum of \$420 for the maintenance of her county wards for the fiscal year—or about \$40 annually; they are well cared for; comfortably clothed, clean quarters and abundance of wholesome food.

The most regrettable feature of our county's affairs, and a feature over which our court has no jurisdiction, is the careless and indifference shown by the proper authorities in regard to the poll-tax collections. The statement shows that fully 25 per cent of the poll taxes go uncollected, and if the various commissioners would obey the law governing their office, this could be materially reduced. The law provides that on delinquency the account goes to the constable, who shall proceed to sue, and levy—no exemptions being recognized. Something should be done to force these delinquents to pay their poll tax. There is no legitimate reason why A should be required to pay his poll tax and B excused from doing so. The delinquency of each district is as follows:

1. Forbes.....	\$ 175 05
2. Nodaway.....	53 64
3. Hickory.....	78 16
4. Clay.....	203 74
5. Liberty.....	224 02
6. Benton.....	249 75
7. Lewis.....	211 05
8. Forest.....	145 85
9. Minton.....	263 28
10. Bigelow.....	243 79
11. Union.....	257 04
12. Lincoln.....	101 66

Total.....\$2,307 71
The statement shows a total loss to the road districts during the past five years of \$7,436; a sum that would have added materially to the improvement of our highways had it been collected in cash or worked out upon the roads. In the past five years, district No. 6, Benton township, has lost \$1,236, and Minton, \$1,043—a delinquency too large.

As a whole, our fiscal affairs are in splendid condition, and our people have reason to congratulate the county court on its excellent management of the affairs of the county, and well may they say: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

—Prof. A. T. Walker and family are spending their vacation in Savannah, Mo.